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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/769,380	NOJIMA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quoc A. Tran	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2008.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 October 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/769,380.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

This action is a **Non-Final** in response to Remarks filed on 10/09/2008 and Telephone interviewed on 10/16/2008. Claims 1-27 are pending, which claims benefit of Application Japan 2000-205339 filed **07/06/2000** (Fujitsu-Japan).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action: A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by **Rayson** US005761689A filed 09/01/1994 [hereinafter “Rayson”].

Regarding independent claim 25,

Rayson teaches:

A method for processing, comprising: receiving a candidate character string input from a user;

(At the Abstract and Col. 2, Lines20-25 → Rayson disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., character string input from a user])

selecting, by a processor, at least one program while characters of the input character string are being input by the user

(At the Abstract and Col. 2, Lines 35-45 and Col. 3, Lines 10-25 → Rayson disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., by a processor the autocorrect function can automatically correct commonly misspelled words while typing by user])

display out put from the program; wherein the at least one program is selected according to the character being input by the user as the character are being input

(At the Abstract and Col. 2, Lines 35-45 and Col. 3, Lines 10-25 → Rayson disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., by a processor the autocorrect function can automatically correct commonly misspelled words while typing by user]. Also Rayson further disclosed a display screen on which a document that is created by a user is displayed to the user, along with menus and other aspects of the word processing system that enable user 14 to interact with the word processing system and control its operation, See Rayson at Col. 4, Lines 15-30.)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-24 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Nakasato US006182099B1 filed 02/26/1998 [hereinafter “Nakasato”], in view of Chin et al. US 20010029455- Provisional No. 60/193,937- filed 03/31/2000 (hereinafter Chin).

Regarding independent claim 1,

Nakasato teaches:

A computer having a character input function, comprising: a controller detecting a keyword from a candidate character string that is being input by the character input function,

(At Col. 1, Lines 30-40 and at Col. 2, Line 5--> Col. 3, Line 5; Nakasato disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., automatic switched to corrected language in accordance with the input target language without requiring the user to perform a switching operation for input processing in each language].)

wherein said search request for the dictionary data specified by the keyword is issued with respect to a plurality of dictionaries which are selected as search targets while characters of the candidate character string are being input by a user.

(At Col. 1, Lines 30-40 and at Col. 2, Line 5--> Col. 3, Line 5; Nakasato disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., automatic switched to corrected language in accordance with the input target language without requiring the user to perform a switching operation for input processing in each language]. Also Nakasato further disclosed search request each language dictionary [i.e., Japanese, English, and Chinese or other languages] corresponding to the input target language; also an input portion for inputting character data [e.g. keyword in accordance with the word information in a corresponding one of the plurality of language dictionaries; and control portion for enabling one of the plurality of language processing portion in accordance with an input target language.]

In addition Nakasato does not expressly teach but Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen indicating registered dictionaries when the keyword is detected,

(At Page 3 Para [0026]→ Chin disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., provide language translation methods and apparatus with user defined dictionaries.] Also Chin further disclosed an option that allowed user viewing one or

more target language texts with or without source language text, See Chin at Page 5
Para [0105 and 0106].)

issuing a search request for dictionary data specified by the keyword in a dictionary which is selected as a search target on the menu screen with respect to a dictionary search program;

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., a multilingual search engine that allows someone who speaks one language to search for information on the Internet or on a specific site that is in a different language. A query can be entered in one language and the search engine of the System translates the query into the target language before searching for matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of displaying a menu screen indicating registered dictionaries when the keyword is detected and issuing a search request for dictionary data specified by the keyword in a dictionary which is selected as a search target on the menu screen with respect to a

dictionary search program as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

Claim 2,

Nakasato and Chin teach the method of claim 1 and further comprise:

wherein said search request for the dictionary data specified by the keyword is issued with respect to a plurality of dictionaries which are selected as search targets while the characters of the candidate character string are being input until a define instruction is made to define and finalize the input characters of the candidate character string.

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., a multilingual search engine that allows someone who speaks one language to search for information on the Internet or on a specific site that is in a different language. A query can be entered in one language and the search engine of the System translates the

query into the target language before searching for matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a menas of said wherein said search request for the dictionary data specified by the keyword is issued with respect to a plurality of dictionaries which are selected as search targets while the characters of the candidate character string are being input until a define instruction is made to define and finalize the input characters of the candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

Claim 3,

Nakasato and Chin teach the method of claim 1 and further comprise:

wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string.

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., a multilingual search engine that allows someone who speaks one language to search for information on the Internet or on a specific site that is in a different language. A query can be entered in one language and the search engine of the System translates the query into the target language before searching for matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and

Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

Regarding independent claim 4,

Claim 4 recites a computer having a character input function to implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 4 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1 - Also See Nakasato at Fig. 1 (e.g. a computer).

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen indicating registered programs,

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of displaying a menu screen indicating registered programs as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

Claim 5,

Nakasato and Chin teach the method of claim 4 and further comprise:

wherein the controller registers data of a corresponding relationship of the keyword and the corresponding attribute value, according to an interactive process.

(At Col. 5, Lines 15-65→Nakasato disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., automatic switched to corrected language in accordance with the input target language]. Also Nakasato further disclosed an automatic language recognition section 24 recognizes an input target language on the basis of these set conditions [e.g.

attribute value] according to a user interface at step S11 of Fig. 9-13. This is generally disclosed at Fig. 9-13 and at Col. 7, Line 35→Col. 9, Line 55 of Nakasato.)

Claim 6,

Nakasato and Chin teach the method of claim 4 and further comprise:

wherein the controller displays a program which cannot be started by the keyword on the menu screen with a format which indicates that the program cannot be started.

(See Fig. 47 and at Page 13 Para [0233]→[0244]→ Chin disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g. Flagged and warning light for typographical errors that occur during text entry, before stared the translation]. Also Chin further disclosed When a user enters a query in one language whose meaning is ambiguous, the System can respond by prompting the user to select from a list of ambiguity resolving options. Without this type of feedback highly accurate translated search queries are not possible, See Chin at Para [0189].)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a menas of said wherein the controller displays a program which cannot be started by the keyword on the menu screen with a format which indicates that the program cannot be started as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field

of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

Claim 7,

Nakasato and Chin teach the method of claim 4 and further comprise:

wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string.

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and at Page 3 Para [0041] and at Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., A query can be entered in one language and the search engine of the System translates the query into the target language before searching for matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.]

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of said wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

*Regarding **independent claim 8**,*

Claim 8 recites a computer having a character input function to implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 8 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1 - Also See Nakasato at Fig. 1 (e.g. a computer).

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen used for starting a programs,

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed the matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of displaying a menu screen used for starting a programs as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

Claim 9,

Nakasato and Chin teach the method of claim 8 and further comprise:

wherein the controller registers data of a corresponding relationship of the keyword and the program, according to an interactive process.

(At Col. 1, Lines 30-40 and at Col. 2, Line 5--> Col. 3, Line 5; Nakasato disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., automatic switched to corrected language in accordance with the input target language without requiring the user to perform a switching operation for input processing in each language]. Also Nakasato further disclosed search request each language dictionary [i.e., Japanese, English, and Chinese or other languages] corresponding to the input target language.)

Claim 10,

Nakasato and Chin teach the method of claim 8 and further comprise:

wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string.

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., a multilingual search engine that allows someone who speaks one language to search for information on the Internet or on a specific site that is in a different language. A query can be entered in one language and the search engine of the System translates the query into the target language before searching for matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.]

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of said wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

*Regarding **independent claim 11**,*

Claim 11 recites a computer having a character input function to implement a method recited in Claim 4. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 11 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 4 - Also See Nakasato at Fig. 1 (e.g. a computer).

In addition, Nakasato teaches:

registered and starting a conversion program,

(At Col. 1, Lines 30-40 and at Col. 2, Line 5--> Col. 3, Line 5; Nakasato disclosed this limitation, as clearly indicated in the cited text [e.g., automatic switched to corrected language in accordance with the input target language without requiring the user to perform a switching operation for input processing in each language]. Also Nakasato further disclosed search request each language dictionary [i.e., Japanese, English, and Chinese or other languages] corresponding to the input target language.)

Claims 12-13, respectively

Claims 12-13 recite a computer having a character input function to implement a method recited in Claims 6-7 respectively. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 4 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claims 12-13 - Also See Nakasato at Fig. 1 (e.g. a computer).

Regarding independent claim 14,

Claim 14 recites a computer having a character input function to implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 14 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1 - Also See Nakasato at Fig. 1 (e.g. a computer).

Regarding independent claim 15,

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 1 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 15 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1.

Regarding independent claim 16,

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 1 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 16 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1.

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen indicating registered programs,

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed the matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" [e.g. registered program] and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of

displaying a menu screen indicating registered programs as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

Regarding independent claim 17

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 4 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 17 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 4.

Regarding independent claim 18

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 4 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 18 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 4.

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying and starting a menu screen indicating conversion

programs,

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and FIG. 13 and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed query can be entered in one language and the search engine of the System translates the query into the target language before searching for matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of displaying and starting a menu screen indicating conversion programs as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

*Regarding **independent claim 19***

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 1 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claim 19 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1.

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen in response to a predetermined operation in a state where the keyword is detected by said keyword detecting; and executing a process using the keyword depending on an item selected on the menu screen;

(At FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127]→ Chin disclosed query can be entered in one language and the search engine of the System translates the query into the target language before searching for matching information utilized "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame" for example as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Nakasato, to include a means of displaying a menu screen in response to a predetermined operation in a state where the keyword is detected by said keyword detecting; and executing a process using the

keyword depending on an item selected on the menu screen as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Nakasato and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, this is generally disclosed at FIGS. 6 and 10(a) and 10(b) and Page 6 Para [0114] thought Page 7 Para [0127] of Chin.

*Regarding **independent claims 20-24** respectively,*

Claims 20-24 recite a computer-readable storage medium to implement a method recited in claims 15-19 respectively. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claims 20-24 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claims 15-19 - Also See Nakasato at Fig. 1 (e.g. memory item 12).

*Regarding **independent claims 26-27**, respectively*

Claims 26-27 recite a computer to implement a method recited in claims 15-16 respectively. Thus, Nakasato and Chin disclosed every limitation of Claims 26-27 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claims 15-16 - Also See Nakasato at Fig. 1 (e.g. a computer).

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

The Arguments filed on 10/09/2008 in viewed of the interviewed dated 10/16/2008, has been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See the above rejection and interviewed dated 10/16/2008 for details.

In addition, it is noted the Examiner maintains the Chin reference with the corrected textual rationale provided in the explanation refers to subject matter disclosed in US Patent Application No. US 2001/0029455 A1 as cited above [see above rejection for details].

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Quoc A, Tran/
Patent Examiner

/Doug Hutton/
Doug Hutton
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100